

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1847.

[VOL. XXXI.]

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
BY JNO. NORVELL & CO.

The price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. The terms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of JOHN NORVELL & CO. The KENTUCKY GAZETTE will hereafter be conducted exclusively by Mr. JOHN NORVELL, who will also superintend the whole business of this establishment, and to whom all applications will be made by such as may favor the concern with their support. Any monies which may become due to the firm, for subscriptions, advertisements or printing, will be paid to J. Norvell, alone, or some person authorized by him to receive the same.

F. BRADFORD, JR.
JOHN NORVELL.

Lexington, June 2, 1847.

Those subscribers to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, or those of my advertising friends, residing in Lexington and Fayette, who may be indebted to me for the paper or the publication of advertisements, will have the goodness to pay their respective dues, as early as possible, to Mr. John Norvell, who is hereby authorized to receive them.

F. BRADFORD, JR.
Lexington, June 2, 1847.

FROM THE FORT FOLIO.

WOMAN'S SMILE.

ON earth there's nothing worth possessing,
Or can the life of life beguile,
Without that dearest, sweetest blessing,
The magic of a woman's smile.

The glare of wealth, the pomp of fame,
Are senseless pleasures, joyless, vile;
Are baubles with a splendid name,
Without the charm of woman's smile.

The noxious clouds or motley care,
That thicken round our joys awhile,
Like morning mist dissolve in air,
Before the beams of woman's smile.

How sweet the sun's bright beams must be,
After long night to Zephob's tale!
But oh! much sweeter far to me,
The sunshine of a woman's smile.

Then place me Fate, wherever you may,
Mid dreary waste, or savage isle;
For o'er my soul no gloom can stray,
While I am blest with woman's smile.

BEAUTY'S GRAVE.

TREAD softly stranger! this is ground
Which no rude footstep should impress;
With tender pity gaze around,
Let sadness all thy soul possess.
Tread softly! lest thou crush the flowers
That o'er this turf are taught to wave,
Transplanted from their native bowers,
To shed their sweets o'er Beauty's Grave.

And stranger, let your melting heart,
Mark well this fresh and verdant sod;
And ere you from the scene depart,
O let your soul commune with GOD.
Thus fade the fragile buds of earth,
Thus fade the lovely and the brave!
Come here ye thoughtless sons of mirth,
And pause awhile o'er Beauty's Grave.

Sweet withered Rose! may thy pale doom
Call tears into the virgin's eye!
O may the prospects of this tomb
Remind her "all that live must die!"
And warn her in her days of youth,
To think of Him, who Being gave,
And bid her seek the way of Truth,
Like her who sleeps in Beauty's Grave.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

DRANK AT MAXWELL'S SPRING, JULY 4.

By Gen. Bodley. The orator of the day, Capt. Leslie Combs, a real son of Kentucky.

By Dr. Ayres. Doctor Robertson of the Mexican Patriots—In his devotion to Liberty he has proved himself a worthy son of Kentucky.

By Major McCall. The Presidential chair, filled successively by Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. What unselfish throne can boast of such a galaxy of worthies?

[After Pres. and Vice P. had retired.]

By Capt. Heron. Gen. Bodley, the president of the day—His services, in six campaigns under Wayne, Wilkinson and others, in days of yore, as well as in the late war, evince him always the faithful patriot and soldier.

By Capt. Trotter. Maj. Robb, the Vice President of the day—His services, during the late war, deserve the gratitude of his countrymen; his zeal and activity in the discharge of his present duties as a Brigade Major, have merited and obtained the applause of the brigade.

By—Shelby, Harrison & Bodley.
By J. H. Holman. Col. R. M. Johnson—The soldier, statesman, and patriot. He fought, he bled, he conquered.

Capt. McGowan's Company of Lexington Light Infantry and a number of gentlemen, partook of an elegant dinner on the 4th inst. prepared for them at C. Wickliffe's Tavern, and passed the day in perfect harmony. A number of toasts and patriotic sentiments were given during the festival—of which the following are a part—

1. THE DAY we celebrate.
2. GEORGE WASHINGTON, the father of American liberty.
3. GEORGE MADISON, the patriot and statesman.
4. "Without a sign his sword the brave man draws,
And waxes no omen but his country's cause."
5. THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES—He will prove himself worthy of the high destiny to which he has been called by the suffrages of a free people.

5. Brig. Gen. BODLEY—As our Washington strove to obtain our Independence, so will he to maintain it.
6. The Militia of the U. States—Well disciplined, the safest barrier of the republic.
7. Our Representative in Congress, HENRY CLAY—The able advocate of the people's rights.
8. Our beloved country—Prosperity to its friends—confusion to its enemies.
9. THE AMERICAN FAIR.

TOASTS DRANK NEAR FRANKFORT.

A dagger to the bosom of that man—who makes patriotism a cover to his ambition, and feels his country's happiness absorbed in his own.

South American Patriots—May they be triumphant, and the cause of liberty forever be a bond between them and the United States.

May American, superior to Roman, or Grecian virtue, be the electric fluid of Freedom, that shall animate and quicken the earth.

The Navy of the U. States—The floating bulwark of the nation, bearing to the utmost limits of the globe, the unparalleled fame and fortune of our Republic. May the Bastiles of Despotism throughout the earth be crumbled into dust, and the Phoenix of freedom grow out of the ashes.

May the succeeding generation wonder that such beings as kings were ever permitted to exist.

The Poet—The world was sad, the garden was a wild,
"And man the hermit sighed till woman smiled."

AT GEORGETOWN.

The late War—A dreadful lesson to Tories, Aristocrats and Tyrants. The government reflects the virtue, ability and power of the people.

The Army—Freemen fighting for themselves have nothing to fear.

Thomas Jefferson—The character of our liberty reflects the image of its author.

James Madison—Rocked in the cradle of the revolution, he knew how to direct the storm and the whirlwind against the enemy.

James Monroe—The profound and experienced statesman. May his administration be as prosperous and happy as it has been auspicious.

By J. N. Lyle. The right of Suffrage—The only source of legitimate power—may it be exercised with independence, and bestowed upon those who merit it most.

By S. Shepherd. The United States—The only government on earth that deserves the name of being free; may we forever preserve our republican institutions free from any alloy.

By Col. Williams. Col. R. M. Johnson—The hero of the Thames; while we should regret to lose him from the station he now fills with so much dignity, we should like to see him at the head of the War Department.

By Capt. Story. George Madison our late Governor—Beloved by all who knew him. His vacancy—may it be filled by another patriot.

By P. B. Price. A new Election—The people the best judges of its constitutionality.

By Gen. J. Payne. The People of Kentucky—When they wish a Captain, let no subaltern oppose their will.

By E. Craig. The State of Kentucky—A noble steam ship of the line—may her Constitution and her Crew never be destroyed by the bursting of the political boiler.

FROM THE ALBANY REGISTER.

We warn our republican brethren, to beware of editors who shrink from responsibility, and pursue a cold, calculating course, as unnatural as it is base and servile. The man who feels the force of truth, will vindicate it with zeal and energy; even the errors of such a man are sacred. But he who shrinks from the maintenance of what he believes to be true, for fear of offending a portion of his readers, or for fear of losing the friendship, perhaps hollow-hearted, of some man in power; he who conceals his feelings on important public questions, neither daring to applaud the right, nor condemn the wrong; who professes to follow, and not to guide public opinion, till he finds it safe or unsafe to yield to the honest dictates of nature; ye, we repeat it, who do all this, so far from being qualified for the editorial desk, ought to be shunned by freemen, as they would shun the poison of the serpent that lurks in the grass, or the dagger of the assassin who gropes in the darkness of midnight for his victim.

We know, indeed, of no heresy, in the annals of mankind, more dangerous, and more to be deprecated, than this, which has lately sprung up among us; that editors of public journals should be the passive organs, and not the patriotic and independent advisers of the public. I wish to be an organ and not an oracle, said an editor lately. But did that editor reflect, that the press was intended to instruct and enlighten mankind; and that the blessings which they have derived from it, never would have ensued, had it been confined exclusively to the simple detail of facts? If the possession of power, without control, did not corrupt the human heart; if liberty was always safe in the hands of the depositaries of public power; if the whole people could at all times be the immediate witnesses of the conduct of their rulers,

here would indeed be no use for the press as a political engine; but as this political millennium has never yet dawned upon any portion of the globe, the press in the hands of free and independent editors, who will as boldly advise the people when they are wrong, as follow them when they are right, is an essential pillar of the political fabric, which cannot be destroyed without leveling the whole superstructure in the dust of despotism. In the name of common sense, is not an editor a member of and a party to the social compact; are not his individual rights to be affected by whatever affects that compact? If Executive usurpation or judicial violence, partiality and injustice, or legislative perversion of power, threaten the land, is not the safety of an editor, as well as that of every other citizen, at stake; and shall he, then, who has the means in his hands, which no other citizen possesses, refuse to blow the trumpet, and to sound the alarm? Shall he, then, fold his arms, and exclaim in the language of servility and folly, if not of corruption, "I am the organ, and not the oracle, of the public will?"

DE LOZME, and JENKINS after him, have supposed that a free press in Turkey would be the means of dissipating the gloom of despotism, which hangs over that enslaved and degraded country. But it would not, we apprehend, be a press in the hands of one of our modern "organs" or public sycophants, that would realize the supposition of the French philosopher, and the English satirist! Would such an "organ" ever relax the bow-string of the mute, or curb the violence of the janizary? As soon would the rainbow cease, or the sun fall harmless from its centre! If we are earnest upon this point, it is because we feel for the liberties of the people; for if on great public questions the press is to be silent till the people speak, the gloom of despotism will succeed as naturally as water seeks a level. We view the doctrine as the foulest offspring of tyranny. Where had been the liberties, the independence of this country, if a sentiment so dangerous had prevailed in 1776? Had the generous and enthusiastic editors of that day imbibed so atrocious a principle; had Benjamin Franklin, had Thomas Paine, for example, waited to become the organs instead of the oracles of freedom, they would have waited in vain: for freedom would not have unfurled her banners on the plains of America; and this generation which now enjoys the blessings of her reign, would have fallen into degraded vassalage, under a vile foreign despotism. Our fields would have pampered foreign lords who would have rioted on the fruits of our labor; the flocks of foreign masters would have grazed upon our hills; and the banks of our rivers would have been like those of *Babyl*, where a wretched race of slaves sat down to weep, while their harps hung silent on the willows, and their hearts sunk under the weight of oppression.

FROM THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS.—Conjecture is busy at present as to the gentleman most likely to succeed Mr. ADAMS, who is now daily expected in the United States, as American minister at the court of London. One newspaper has mentioned the name of RICHARD RUSH; at which we are not at all surprised, as that gentleman stands deservedly high, with his fellow citizens, for talents and discretion. Believing, as we do, that Mr. Rush, if he wishes it, will receive a diplomatic appointment, we had rather conceived that he was destined for the court of St. Petersburg, and that Mr. PINKNEY would be transferred to that of St. James; not that we have the least objection to see Mr. Rush sent to London; but there is a sort of etiquette in this business, which government, in some sort, and except on extraordinary occasions, is obliged to adhere to. The court of St. James ranks first among those of Europe; and Mr. Pinkney being a kind of veteran in the service, would seem to claim a preference. Under the supposed diplomatic arrangement the question is, who will be the attorney general? The names of several gentlemen have been mentioned; but none, we think, with greater likelihood of truth than WALTER JONES, esq. of this city, at present United States attorney for the District of Columbia, a gentleman whose ability entitles him to great consideration, and who has hitherto been too little known to his country. The President, as is very proper, keeps his thoughts on these points to himself and his confidential friends. The coming winter, however, will, we presume, give to the administration, at home and abroad, what it has not hitherto experienced under President Monroe, a full and fixed character.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

"THE RED BOOK."

By order of congress, a book has been lately published, (with a red cover,) which gives a list of all the officers belonging to the government of the United States, from the president down to the lowest messenger, with their salaries and different employments. It is a very useful book, as it is right the people should know how their money is expended, to whom given, and for what given. There are 21 different departments in Washington, in which are 237 persons, all employed in carrying on business of the nation; and whose salaries amount to \$351,887 per annum.

Besides these officers, there is another expense for ministers, secretaries, and consuls, employed in foreign countries, whose salaries and out-fits amount to 156,000 dollars. These together, amount to the sum of 507,887 dollars—making, in round numbers, about 128,500 sterling per annum. But it should be observed, that the latter expense is of a fluctuating nature. Some years it will be less by from 9,000 dollars to 35,000, as the ministers, &c. happen to remain or be removed at foreign courts or places of commercial importance.

Never was the government of so vast a territory as cheaply administered—included, every candid and intelligent gentleman of either party must acknowledge, that the chief officers of our government, instead of being paid too much, are paid too little, considering the trouble of their employments, and the expense and inconvenience of living at Washington. But as a certain class of editors have officiously brought forward the subject, in order to impress the public mind with an opinion that our government is the most costly in the world, we will meet this very unjust and insidious charge with a few facts, taken from the million of expensive trappings of royalty, which bear so heavily on the people of the British islands, which have involved them in want and wretchedness, and have brought them to the brink of a national bankruptcy.

To bring this subject at once to a clear and decisive issue, we shall fix upon but one article of expense of the British government—By the accounts lately presented to the house of commons, it appears that the prince regent's expense for one quarter of a year, ending on the 31st of July 1814, amounted to 199,193.16s. 7d. exclusive of the establishments of the princess of Wales and the princess Charlotte, which last has been much augmented by her marriage with prince Courbourn—Nor was all the expense of the lord steward's department included in this account, as Mr. Brent, the clerk, declared to the house, "that the bills were so various and numerous that it was impractical to give any proper description of them."

It is curious to observe the charges in this account of only one quarter's expenses to maintain the dignity of his royal highness the prince regent, all of which are saddled on the back of John Bull, bending to the earth with his load of royalty. There is a charge of 25,000. for additional buildings at Carlton-house; for preparations for a grand fête, 26,000. exclusive of the temple in the park, and the grand fleet on the Serpentine River. In the lord chamberlain's department, there is another charge of 20,500. for Carlton-house—for the expense of entertaining the royal and illustrious visitors, 32,500.—for furniture for the royal pavilion at Brighton, 20,500.—And in the department of the master of the horse, to support his royal highness's stud, 25,000. The most moderate article in this famous account is the book-seller's bill, which only amounts to 37.9s. 1d. (This, says the writer, reminds us of Dame Quickley's bill against Sir John Falstaff; in which, after a long list of quarts and gallons of sack, it says, 'Item for bread, one half penny!')

As this list of enormous expenses was laid before the house of commons (of which we have only room for an extract) we consider it as of undoubted authority. The writer concludes by saying, 'this statement is recommended to the serious consideration of those loyal gentlemen amongst us, who so anxiously wish to introduce this splendor of the Crown into this country; to consider the cost of European Legitimacy, and compare it with the cheap expense of American Republicanism.'

FROM THE CINCINNATI SPY.

SINGULAR ARRIVAL.

Arrived at this port on Monday morning last, (30th June,) a small schooner built boat of about six tons burthen, 30 days from Rome, on the Mohawk river, state of New York! The boat was conducted by Capt. Dean and four Indians; passengers, two squaws and an Indian boy. It was a handsome model, painted in neat style, with two masts, and sails, & an appropriate flag. They sailed hence on the afternoon of the same day for the Wabash; their avowed object is to enter lands on behalf of their tribe, and then to ascend the Wabash to its source, cross over with the boat to the Maumee, & return by the way of Lake Erie. This boat left Rome on the 1st of June, passed into Lake Ontario by way of Wood Creek, Oneida Lake, and Oswego river, and after navigating the greater part of the southern coast of that Lake, was conveyed round the falls of Niagara on wheels, eleven miles; then by the way of Buffalo, across the end of Lake Erie to the mouth of Catteragus creek, and up to a portage of 8 miles and a half across to the head waters of the Alleghany river. It arrived at this place, after passing two portages amounting to nineteen and a half miles! During this time they were detained nearly ten days by head winds and rains.

These descendants of the forest, now wearing the habiliments and appearance of civilization and industry, manifested in their deportment, that ingenuousness and dignity of mind which have characterized, in many instances, the savage of the forest, improved in a considerable degree by the hand of civilization. While gratifying the curiosity of several of our

citizens by taking them on board, and with a gentle breeze, sailing a considerable distance up and across the river, the following characteristic and appropriate toasts were given by one of the Indians, accompanied by the firing of his patriotism and bravery of Kentucky. "The while on the Ohio side—Free trade and no slavery."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The emigrations to the west, at this time, far exceed those of any former period. The state of Indiana, and the Illinois and Missouri territories, receive the greater part of those enterprising adventurers, to whom, and to whose friends, it may not be uninteresting to learn, that the following military posts are occupied and garrisoned by the army on that frontier, viz:

Fort Harrison, on the Wabash, about 70 miles above Vincennes.

Fort Clark, on the Illinois, 250 miles above the Mouth of the Missouri.

Belle Fontaine, on the Missouri, 15 miles above St. Louis.

Fort Osage, on the Missouri, 300 miles above its mouth.

Fort Edwards, on the Mississippi, 230 miles above the mouth of Missouri.

Fort Armstrong, on the Mississippi, 420 miles above the Mouth of Missouri.

Fort Crawford, on Prairie du Chemin, on the Mississippi, 600 miles above the mouth of Missouri, and is the advanced post connecting the Mississippi with the lakes, between which and the post at Greenbay, on Lake Michigan, there is not more than three miles land transportation.

On the upper lakes, above Detroit, there are at present but three Military posts, viz: at Mackinaw, at Greenbay, and at Chicago, the southern part of lake Michigan.

Another military post is deemed important at the falls of St. Mary's between lakes Huron and Superior; this would interrupt the smugglers, and afford additional security to that frontier. We presume this point will attract the attention of the government as soon as troops can be spared to form a garrison.

This chain of sentinels will then afford protection to a vast and valuable territory, every day becoming more important, by the rapid increase of its population.

Between our advance post, Natchitoches, on Red river, in Louisiana, and the Spanish Patriot post of Nacogdoches, in the province of Texas, the distance does not exceed eighty miles.

It is said a new post is shortly to be established on the Arkansas, near where the Osage line strikes that river.

If the peace establishment of our army would warrant the government in increasing the number and strength of the frontier garrisons, beneficial results might be expected in keeping the Indians quiet, and affording security to our new and flourishing settlements.

OLD SPAIN AND NEW SPAIN.

FROM THE AURORA.

We have received files of the Madrid Gazette down to the 11th of May, in which we do not find much matter of an interesting kind. They contain the proclamations of general Castanos, and a long catalogue of books proscribed by the inquisition, among which are some manuscript works, circulating in secret, some works on the principles of *Freemasonry*; *Constant's* work on the policy of states; some works of the constitution of the Cortes; some religious works; a few novels; all of which are denominated heretical, diabolical, dangerous, atheistical, seditious and treasonable, adverse to the faith established in the holy mother church, contrary to the peace and dignity of the throne of the beloved Ferdinand.

One of the Gazettes contains the bulletin of a battle fought at *Boguillos de Piedras*, in 1816, and the names of the killed, wounded and captives, specifying the name and country of each prisoner taken.

We have a letter from a well informed gentleman at Alicante, which gives some very interesting particulars of the present state of Spain, upon which the utmost reliance may be placed, from which we make the following extracts verbatim:

"The latest papers will accompany this letter; be so good as to present them to Mr. Duane, though they do not contain anything of great interest, excepting the proclamation of general Castanos, captain general of Catalonia, concerning a revolution which has been attempted in that province, and at the head of which was lieutenant general Lacy, major general Milans, and an immense number of other officers of rank. Reports are various as to the real result of that insurrection as yet—We know that Lacy is certainly taken prisoner; but it appears that the people of the whole province have sent commissioners to require his liberty and his pardon, and the liberty and pardon of all concerned.

"This will not be granted, if it can be avoided, for the king never pardons any one for similar attempts; the apprehension, however, of the whole province rising in arms, and the fear of the rising being more extensive, may induce more conciliatory measures for the present. In this province, (Valencia), and in Galicia, at the other extremity of Spain, sim-

ilar attempts have been made, but they have all ended, as partial things always do, in the ruin of those who blindly engage in them, without calculating the faculties possessed, or the resources required for resistance; the chiefs in general have been military men, who, under such governments as Spain, however brave they may be as soldiers, and however virtuous as patriots, cannot possess that knowledge or experience which is indispensable in revolutions against despotism.

"The discontent, however, throughout this whole country, is so great, that from one moment to another no one can determine what is to happen from a people driven to despair. Never was there a *Deu d'Alger* who ruled with such despotic sway, or with such stupid ignorance, as Ferdinand VII; in truth, it is confessed by the Spaniards who have been his most ardent supporters, that he and his courtiers are digging away the foundation from under their own feet, and that the time cannot be very remote, when the fabric must fall and bury them all in the ruins.

"Commerce of every description is at a stand; the receipt of the precious metals from America is interrupted; avarice and apprehension bury a great deal of the money that is in the country; so that very little any where appears, and there is neither agriculture nor manufactures to invite money from other countries. The court is as much impoverished as the people, and the expeditions, though wretched and small, which have been sent under the name of putting an end to the revolution in South America, have reduced the public treasury to its last dollar.

"I learn from Cadiz, that an expedition was to sail from thence on the 7th of this month, consisting of no more than 1000 men; they are said to be destined for *Arica* and *Lima*; it is acknowledged that this is the last they can send. The expeditions which have sailed in the present year, consist of about 1500 men, destined for *Vera Cruz*; another originally destined for *Porto Bello*, and to cross the Isthmus to the South Sea, and by that route to *Lima*—a third is that which is to sail about this time. An expedition to *Buenos Ayres* is no longer spoken of, for every dollar has been drained to send off this last expedition, and as yet not a person has been paid for the freight and demurrage of the expedition to the *Maine* under *Morillo*, in 1815."

So far from Old Spain.

By advices from Mexico, via New Orleans, it appears that general Mina had landed at *San de la Marina*, a small town on the Mexican coast about 46 miles north of the bay of Tampico. General Mina appears to carry with him as much arms and military stores as freighted 13 vessels; the fruits of the successful cruises of the patriot *Comandante*, who after landing general Mina and his resources, was directed to sail from the coast. Commodore Auri, it appears, has returned to his former position, as it is from on board his squadron that these advices are received.

The intention of general Mina appears to have been, before he landed, to make rapid marches for the interior, after depositing his stores in situations of security; while the fleet lay there he had been joined by 800 men of the province of *San Andro*, who advised him of a considerable force being collected at *Cahuatlan*, ready to join and co-operate with him. He advanced into the interior the third day after his landing, and there is every reason to believe, that before this time he has entered Mexico in triumph.

Dr. W. D. Robinson, who went to Mexico on a mercantile speculation, in which he had been very successful, having disposed of all his merchandise, and was returning homeward with the proceeds of his voyage, was plundered of all his property, and in order to justify the robbery, they seized him as a spy. After being passed through many prisons, he was at length placed in the dungeons of the fortress of *San Jode Ulla*, on an island in the Mexican sea, opposite to *Vera Cruz*, where it is now said he is detained a close prisoner.

There is another American in the same fortress, whose name is Gray, and said to be a native of Georgia, and whose condition is at once deplorable, as to the individual, and disgraceful to the Spanish government. He is loaded with heavy irons, and with their weight he is compelled to the most severe labor by cruel treatment; and the most unfeeling and ignominious taunts and insults against his country and countrymen. An unfortunate man who some time ago made his escape from that infernal place, has brought this information of the situation of those unfortunate Americans; there would have been no account had not this man escaped; for he says that Dr. Robinson and Gray dare not approach the grating to speak to each other; while their feelings are aggravated by their inability to exchange sympathies and consolations with each other. What man is there who must not from his inmost soul, desire to see the detestable tyranny of Spain in America extinguished forever, and liberty assert her empire where cruelty and barbarism now prevail.

TOBACCO.

1000 bls. wanted. Enquire of Jan. 17—3—4 J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, JULY 19.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have now the pleasure to redeem our pledge, of presenting to you the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, clothed in a dress, and enlarged to a size, equal to any paper published in the country. This improvement has cost us considerable money, and will add to our weekly labor and expenses. It will, we hope, yield proportionate advantages to our readers. You will not, therefore, deem it unreasonable in us to raise the terms of subscription to the GAZETTE, which hereafter will be THREE DOLLARS per annum payable in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS paid at the expiration of the year. It will be indispensably necessary for distant subscribers always to remit to us the THREE DOLLARS in advance, as it is impracticable to collect so many small sums, scattered, as they will be, in every part of the state.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED Frankfort, July 14.

"The Small Pox has made its appearance here. It was brought by a journeyman shoemaker from Louisville."

Mr. JOHN PRICE, a member of the convention who adopted the present constitution of Kentucky, has, without holding any political station, or being a candidate for any office, been rudely dragged into the columns of the federal paper in Frankfort, and treated with unwarrantable disrespect. A coloring has been therein given to his expressions in a familiar private conversation, on the subject of a new election of governor, which he by no means intended. He would always choose to state his sentiments in his own words. Mr. Price was and is in favour of a new election of governor.

- 1st. Because the choice of a governor is the constitutional right of the people, and he is not disposed to rob them of that right.
- 2dly. Because the people wish a new election; and as no person whatever can be injured thereby, he judges it his duty to give the people his aid.
- 3dly. Because the lieutenant governor is only to act as governor until a governor can be duly qualified.
- 4thly. Because no man ought to be governor, who is not the choice of the people.
- 5thly. Because no principle ought to be established, which can or will keep a man in office as governor more than four in twelve years.

Had Madison departed this life before he took the oath prescribed, Shelby, without a new election, must have been governor another four years; at the end of which time, another would have been chosen; and had he also died before taking the oath, the good old man Shelby might have been governor as long as he lived, because he was to serve four years, and until his successor was qualified.

Lastly, Mr. Price is in favour of a new election, because the federalists are so strenuously and violently opposed to it. Both sides support their arguments from the constitution. Poor book! it shares the fate common to all books; men understand it as suits their inclinations.

These are Mr. Price's reasons for supporting a new election of governor; and very cogent ones they are. If he had been asked for them with a view to publication, though he is not in the habit of meddling in politics, he would have furnished them in his own language. That gentleman is a member of the Baptist denomination of christians, of long standing, and is well known for his exemplary life, and his unblemished goodness and integrity of heart.

POPULAR DEBATE.

On Monday afternoon last, Mr. Breckenridge, Mr. Flournoy and Mr. Barry addressed a number of the citizens of town and country in the New Market House, on the subject of a new election of governor. We cannot withhold the expression of our gratification at the vast superiority of mind and talent displayed on the occasion by the advocates of the people's rights, over the pretended defender of our constitution, but the real champion of the acting executive and secretary of the commonwealth. The calm and dignified argument of Mr. Breckenridge; the bold, vigorous and indignant eloquence of Mr. Barry, shed lustre upon the cause of the people, which they supported with triumphant energy and irresistible logic.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE commenced his address by a just eulogium on the illustrious patriot whose death has produced the necessity of discussing the question of a new election of governor. He stated the question to be, whether the people could now constitutionally elect a chief magistrate as the successor of George Madison? He contended, that unless the constitution expressly forbade such an election, the people had an unquestionable right to make it. He showed that they derived all their rights, not from the constitution, but from nature and the God of nature; and thus deriving their rights, they could properly and justly elect a new governor at this time, without it could be shown that they had specifically relinquished that right in the constitution. He demonstrated even by the constitution itself, "that all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness," and that the people "have at all times an unalienable and indefeasible

right to alter, reform or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper." These constitutional declarations, as well as reason and common sense, carried conviction to the mind of every hearer not filled with the absurd maxims of English monarchical authors, that the people, not the constitution, are the source of all civil and political power, and that all rights remain with them not surrendered in the constitution. Mr. Breckenridge shewed that the legislature have a right to authorize a new election, not only because they are the representatives of the power, rights and will of the people, but because the constitution, in its sixth article, and section 4, explicitly declares, that "the privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections." In the course of his speech, Mr. Breckenridge exposed the perversion of the constitution by Mr. Mills and the last legislature, by a false quotation in the resolution and preamble, declaring that Gabriel Slaughter was entitled to hold the office of governor for the residue of time for which George Madison was elected. Mr. Mills and the assembly, in that preamble, make the constitution say that "the governor shall be elected at the end of every four years;" whereas the language of the constitution is, that "the governor shall be elected for the term of four years;" thus indicating that though he is elected for four years, he may not serve the whole term, and leaving it with the people, in case of the governor's death, to elect another before the end of four years. Whether this false quotation had been intentional or not, and he was bound to presume it was unintentional, it was equally improper, unwarrantable and deceptive. Mr. Breckenridge concluded a speech of one hour and forty minutes, replete with convincing arguments, of which we have preserved very few of the ideas, much less the eloquent language, by advertising to the declaration of the enemies of a new election, that the court of appeals would set aside a new election of governor as unconstitutional. He justly scouted the idea, as a usurpation of the power of adjudicating great political questions, with which the court of appeals had nothing to do. He respected the judiciary: He wished they were more independent and better paid than they are: But the province of the court of appeals was not to decide on politics; it was to adjudicate the rights of property, to decide questions of *meum and tuum*. He shewed from history, that at no period, not even during times of the grossest usurpation of executive power by a single individual, had the judges undertaken to determine great political questions; and he intimated, that the people ought entirely to disregard the threatened interference of our court of appeals.

We were not less astonished at the doctrines broached and supported by Mr. Flournoy, with a hardness and boldness not often surpassed, than we were convinced by the able speech of Mr. Breckenridge. Mr. Flournoy, in the early part of his address, declared that the people possessed no rights but those in the constitution; no rights without the constitution; He talked about the chartered rights of the people, as if the citizens of Kentucky had derived their privileges and freedom from the munificent chartered-grants of a monarch, and not from the God of nature: He ridiculously and presumptuously said, that we were indebted to the constitution, "as it were, for the light of Heaven;" for the light of public liberty which we enjoyed. He seemed to ridicule and sneer at the rights of the people, and denounced the doctrines on that subject of the friends of a new election, as a syren song, intended to delude and deceive; he repeatedly intimated that he would not chime in with it. He called on the people, to cling to the constitution as their only hope. He affected not to care for the present acting governor or his secretary, in the discussion of this question; yet he pronounced an eulogium on Mr. Slaughter, as the favorite of the people, as a good citizen, and a great military officer; and he idly attempted to excite the pity and sympathy of the people in favor of Mr. Pope, by representing him as "a poor helpless one-armed man;" as having "lost his best hand;" thus wantonly, for purposes of policy, as a trick, an artifice, to produce political impressions, alluding to the personal misfortunes of the secretary, when they had nothing to do with the subject matter of debate. We presume that Mr. Flournoy, just at that time, fancied himself another Anthony, pointing to the wounds of the Kentucky Caesar, and endeavoring to raise the indignation of the people against the adversaries of that ambitious and aspiring man. But we beg pardon of the Roman conqueror: Mr. Pope is not a Caesar in talents; nor is Mr. Flournoy an Anthony, however willing both of the gentlemen may be to go all lengths for the gratification of their insatiable thirst for power and office. Mr. Flournoy insinuated that it was personal hostility to Mr. Pope, which had occasioned the noise for a new election; but he said, if the acting governor were turned out, the secretary would, by the constitution, continue in office for the four years. Mr. Flournoy then conjured the people not to support a new election: It would be to launch on the ocean, to float on the sea, of uncertainty and confusion. Let things go on as they were, and all would be well. He did expressly say, in substance, that a civil war would probably not be the worst effect of a new election: He depicted the evils which a violent struggle between the acting governor backed by a minority, and the new governor with the majority of the people, for the executive power, would produce: He said, he had understood that all the judges of the court of appeals thought a new election unconstitutional: in case of a new election, there would be conflicting grants of land, two sets of officers in the state, and the rights of property would be insecure and thrown into confusion. Finally, Mr. Flournoy, in the common cant of *federalism*, marshalled in array against a new election, all the horrors of the French revolution, the crimes of Robespierre, the tyranny of Napoleon, the restoration of the Bourbons, as the consequences of the French nation departing from the constitution of their first convention; when every well informed and unprejudiced man knows, that the failure of the contest for liberty in France, is imputable to the successive coalitions of crowned despots against that gallant people: These leagues of tyranny against liberty, converted all France into an army; and in her long conflicts for existence and independence as a nation, her government became military, and despotism followed.

Mr. Barry rose a little before sunset, and continued to speak till half past nine o'clock. An effort to follow him; to describe the brilliant coruscations of his eloquence; to give form and body to the occasional flashes of light, and wit, and resistless argument, which illumined the subject, and marked the man of superior genius and commanding powers of mind, would be fruitless. We shall not attempt it: Memory cannot trace even the outlines: We despair of catching a spark of the fire which warmed and animated the speaker. The repeated bursts of applause, which cheered him on his way, furnish sufficient evidence that the character we give of the speech is not extravagant. He said, that feeble and much exhausted as he was, and as the people must have become, in listening to the speeches which had been delivered, he rose with reluctance to address them at that late hour. But he hoped that the cause he had risen to support, the cause of public liberty, would infuse into his mind and body a vigor and animation which did not naturally belong to them. He addressed a people, who, when their rights were in question, were not afraid to think, and speak, and act independently, notwithstanding the threats of civil war and all its horrors! They were not afraid of the turmoil of public discussion; they dreaded not the agitation of questions concerning their vital rights. No, no! it was the moderate men, the people about the executive palace in Frankfort, who deprecated discussion, who were afraid to disturb the calm of a summer's day; it was the insects which floated in the atmosphere, that dreaded the approach of a storm, which was to disperse them, and enliven and refresh the face of nature. The man of conscious virtue and integrity stood unconcerned amidst the thunder and vivid flashes of lightning which preceded it. Mr. Barry adverted to history, to shew from what small beginnings the most important events have arisen, to illustrate the magnitude of the present inquiry, no matter what cause had given rise to it, and to prove that there had been a moderate party at all times to discourage the resistance of the people to power and tyranny. These moderate men told our revolutionary ancestors, that the tax on tea was trifling; that it was not worth regarding; that it was better to let it go on; all things would be well; it would not do to rise up in rebellion against his majesty the king of England! But the patriots and heroes of the revolution thought differently; they foresaw the consequences of submission to the tax on tea, small as it was; they resisted the principle; they succeeded in establishing the liberties and independence which you now enjoy. Had the immortal Hampden submitted to the payment of twenty shillings of ship money, levied by the royal authority of England, while the moderate men all around him were paying that tax, the Stuart family might still be on the British throne, and their arbitrary maxims of government might have become firmly established. But no! he was not one of your moderate party; he resisted the collection of the twenty shillings ship money, and the Stuart family were driven from the throne. The inference from these historical facts, was, that the people of Kentucky should oppose the smallest infringement of their rights; should vindicate the sacred principle of free suffrage, and should treat with just indifference the clamours of the moderate party, who are attempting to frighten and dissuade them from the exercise of their right to elect a new governor.

Mr. Barry stated upon the authority of a venerable gentleman within his hearing, a man of unblemished character and integrity, who was a member of the legislature in the administration of general Scott, that this very subject of a new election, in case of the death of the governor, was conversed about by many of the members at that time, and the constitutionality of a new election not denied.

Mr. Barry, in vindicating the motives of the friends of a new election against the ungenerous imputations which ascribed their course to feelings of opposition to the Lieutenant Governor, on account of his appointing an unpopular man for his Secretary, took occasion to remark, that it was unimportant what might have led to the investigation; it was sufficient that the subject involved considerations of deep interest to the community. He was willing to discuss it upon principle, uninfluenced by feelings of resentment on the one hand, or motives of partiality on the other. It was wholly unnecessary for Mr. Flournoy to have introduced this matter; but since he had done so, Mr. Barry did not hesitate to express his decided disapprobation of the conduct of the Lieutenant Governor in the first act of his administration. He said that for appointing a man to be Secretary of State, who had lost the confidence of his countrymen, he deserved reprobation; that

this act alone was sufficient to evince to the people that the acting Governor does not respect their feelings or consult their wishes in his official conduct; and is an awful foreboding that his administration, in future, will be conducted on principles wholly regardless of public opinion; that efforts will be made to promote the views of a few ambitious and aspiring men at the hazard of the peace of society, and regardless of the interests of the community; these men, by the aid of executive influence and patronage, will attain places of confidence and trust, where they never would have been placed by the voice of the people. For this contempt of public opinion; for this outrage upon the feelings of society, let the acting Governor answer. Let the time-serving Senate answer. Let them be held to that awful responsibility which an unfaithful public servant must meet at the hands of an indignant people, whose opinions they have disregarded, and whose interests they have betrayed. It was not necessary for the purposes of fair discussion on constitutional grounds, that the gentlemen should have introduced this topic; but since he has had the temerity to do so, Mr. Barry would meet him, and shew that the executive, whose cause he is now supporting, has done an act that he himself will not have the hardihood to defend; that his attempt at usurpation of power has been preceded by a most flagrant abuse of it; that the tone assumed at the commencement of his career is still continued; that, pursuing this self-confident system, the executive are now going on in defiance of public opinion, attempting to raise themselves above the power of the people, and vainly hoping to fortify themselves behind the constitution, whilst they wage war with the dearest of all rights, that of free suffrage.

Mr. Barry further remarked, that this cry about the constitution was a mere pretence of the executive party; that in this way they hoped to shield themselves from the influence of public opinion, which they knew was against them; that like all attempts at usurpation, they endeavored to make even the virtues of the people subservient to their wicked purposes. Knowing their virtue and calculating on their firm attachment to the constitution, and disposition to support the laws, they wished to inculcate an opinion that the constitution will be violated, supposing that however great their abuse of power, the people will submit, rather than act counter to the constitution. In these remarks he alluded to the executive party, considering this a contest between them and the people for power. He disclaimed all personal allusions; believing that many of his opponents (amongst whom were some of his particular friends) were influenced by motives of the purest character, and especially the gentleman who had spoken before him, and his worthy competitor, for whom he conceived the highest regard. Although he was ready to admit the purity of the motives of the greater number who differed with him in opinion, he could not help remarking a few of the most bitter and active enemies of a new election, who now seemed so dearly to love their country, and so eager to preserve the constitution from outrage; who during the late war, when the vital interests of the country were at stake, ingloriously reposed at home, by their fire-sides, when their neighbors were out in the field struggling with all the difficulties and hardships of a camp, and who, not content with this, sought all occasions to damp the ardour of their countrymen, and to discourage them from engaging in the public service. Yes! these conscientious persons, who now so scrupulously pretend to adhere to the constitution, seemed then willing to let go constitution and all, provided they could thereby bring disgrace upon their own government.—He could not help questioning the motives of such characters.

This is not the first time that men in office have attempted to shield themselves from the power of the people, by sheltering under the constitution. It will be recollected that at the commencement of Mr. Jefferson's administration, the motion to repeal the judiciary act of John Adams, was denounced by the federal party as an unprincipled attempt to trample under foot the constitution of the United States, to gratify party views. But the advocates of the people's rights at that day, led on by our illustrious countryman, the late John Breckenridge, stood firmly in their course, regardless of the threats of judicial power.—The odious law was repealed; and the judges, who had fondly hoped that they were provided for life, were compelled reluctantly to yield. On that occasion the arguments in favor of the judges were much more plausible than those urged in behalf of the state executive at this time. The people prevailed then, and he hoped they would now.

Mr. Barry then proceeded to place, in a strong point of view, the rights of the people, the source whence they were derived, the importance and sacred nature of free suffrage, the danger of the principles of construction and implication, by which the enemies to a new election of Governor had attempted to support their cause, and the constitutional as well as natural right which the people have to elect a new Governor.

In relation to what had been said to be the opinion of all the judges of the court of appeals, on the question of a new election, he remarked, that he did not know whether they had given any opinion; but if they had, he pronounced it an indecent act on their part, as if the question could ever be properly brought before them, and he maintained that it could not, it was improper in them to prejudge it.—He expressed his regret that one of the judges [Mr. Logan, we presume] should have degraded himself by electioneering on this subject, as he had great personal

respect for that gentleman; but he would do him the justice to say, he had understood that this judge had publicly given his opinion, that the constitutionality of a new election never could or would be decided by the court of appeals. Mr. Barry exposed and ridiculed the absurd nonsense in the preamble to the resolution of Mr. Mills, passed by the legislature, in which it is said, "by that charter [the constitution] the people, in convention assembled, have seized upon, secured, and provided for, many of their rights and privileges;" as if these rights were, like estates, derived from law or constitution, and not from the people themselves and their Creator! He deprecated the doctrine of *succession to office*, without election, by which the friends of the acting governor wished to continue him in the executive chair: he animadverted with great severity on the pamphlet signed "A Kentuckian;" he did not know its authors, but they seemed to be well marshalled!

Mr. Barry indignantly ridiculed and spurned the idea of a civil war. He did not believe that if a majority of the people decided for a new election, Mr. Slaughter would think of resisting their will, if left to himself—if the *fend of aristocracy* did not seat himself by his side, and goad him into resistance. He justly intimated, though he did not use precisely the terms, that the man who would forcibly resist the will of the people, would be a traitor to his country.

Mr. Barry, in closing his address, expressed his thanks for the patient attention with which the people had heard him: He was much fatigued and exhausted, but was enabled to exclaim, LONG LIVE THE FREEDOM OF SUFFRAGE! LONG LIVE THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE!

The preceding sketch is not more than a faint resemblance to the originals: a few only of the arguments, on both sides, are given, principally in our own language.

NATIONAL WEALTH.

The wealth of a country depends upon its ability to supply its wants. The more it can produce within itself, the less it will have to import. The difference between its exports and imports will be the gain or the loss to the country.—That country which imports more than it exports, must become poor in time, if not bankrupt; but when the exports much exceed the imports, a national profit is the result; and this profit is at the disposal of the community, for various improvements of private and public character. At present, turnpiking the principal roads of the state would add very much to the wealth of the state.—The successful operation of our manufactures is also of the first importance. Would it not be well for our citizens to follow the example of the people of Connecticut in their wearing apparel? Our assembly men ought to clothe themselves in the fabrics of Kentucky, which can now be furnished on as good terms as the British, and in quality superior for wear. These observations were hastily committed to paper, on seeing the advertisement of Mr. McRobb, in the Gazette of to-day: We are assured of his capability, and see no reason why the manufacturing of Cotton and Wool cannot be carried on here as advantageously as in any other part of the United States. Provisions are in the general cheaper, and the raw materials as low if not lower than in any of the Eastern States.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE.

We earnestly call the attention of the public to the subjoined article from the Frankfort Argus. It unfolds a scene of political dictation and depravity, on the part of Secretary Pope, unparalleled, at least in the state of Kentucky. His own letter affords the evidence, the blasting evidence, of the confidential adviser and officer of acting Governor Slaughter interfering in the elections of representatives; and by means of temptation and seducing offers of his "GOOD WILL" and executive favor, endeavoring to ensure the return of members who will minister to his insatiable ambition, and vote to retain Mr. Slaughter in an office to which the people never elected him. That the acting governor himself has seen and approved such culpable misconduct on the part of his Secretary, can hardly be doubted, when the electioneering character of Mr. Slaughter is recollected, and when the intimacy, the confidence & sympathy, which subsist between the two men, are borne in mind. Fellow citizens of Kentucky! The purity of the elective franchise has been polluted by the sacrilegious hands of your chief executive officers; the freedom of election has been invaded; independent candidates have been tampered with, by the officers of your state government; intimations of reward and executive "GOOD WILL" are the criminal means, by which the prime minister of your acting executive has dared to attempt the seduction of honorable men to his interest, and the procurement of the election of representatives devoted to him and the aristocratic faction which surrounds the executive palace. Will any of the moral and religious part of the community, still believe that Mr. Slaughter and Mr. Pope are good, honest, persecuted public men? It is impossible. If we are warm on this subject, it is because we cannot restrain our indignation at the undue and unwarrantable efforts of the state executive to prostrate the freedom, to tarnish the purity, of popular elections; it is because our liberty, the sacred gift of Heaven to man, has been approached, with rude and guilty footsteps, by officers who ought to guard it with pure hands and unceasing vigilance; it is because a youthful republican state, hitherto untainted by the vices of age, unpractised in the odious arts by which the freedom of other nations has been subdued, is in

danger of having its reputation, its noble institutions, cankered and destroyed by the secret intrigues, the poisonous influence, of the state executive. We make no apology for the feelings to which we thus give vent: The man who can calmly read the letter of Secretary Pope, without emotions of patriotic abhorrence, is unworthy of the name of a KENTUCKIAN—deserves not the glorious title of an AMERICAN CITIZEN.—Now, let the gall'd jade wince—the stricken deer go weep!

FROM THE ARGUS.

INTRIGUE DETECTED.

"REPUBLICANS, TO YOUR POSTS!"

The following is one among many letters written by the secretary of state to influence the county elections and fill the General Assembly with men subservient to his ambition. It is from a *secretary to a candidate*, with assurances of "goodwill" and an intimation of reward, if he will promote the views of the executive! If there is any other honorable man who has been insulted by such an epistle, we call on him in the name of the virtue, the honor and the patriotism of Kentucky, to lay it before an injured people, and show them the arts and intrigues which ambition uses to perpetuate its power.

It is necessary to premise, that Charles H. Allen Esq. who has so honorably answered this insulting letter and so promptly exposed the arts of ambition, sometime ago offered his services to represent the county of Henry in the next General Assembly. He was at first opposed to a new election; but on a careful examination of the constitution, changed his opinion.—This change was publicly known in Frankfort several weeks before the date of Mr. Pope's letter. Did Mr. Pope know this fact? Did he write the letter with this knowledge, presuming that the "Kentuckian" which he had sent, backed by his intimation and professions of "good will," would change the opinion and conduct of Mr. Allen? Well might an honorable man be indignant! Well might he hold up to public scorn and derision the man who dared presume so far upon his want of honorable feelings and republican virtue! But enough.

Read, people of Kentucky, and let the contents of the following letters sink deep into your hearts.

Letter from C. H. Allen, Esq. to the Editors of the Argus.

The Editors of the Argus are at liberty to publish the enclosed letter and answer, together with the reasons which induced me to suffer the publication. My reasons are these: By some means unknown to me, it has leaked out that I had received a letter from Mr. Pope. A demand was made on me by a number of the citizens of Henry county, and I was asked in a public company if I had not received it, accompanied with observations calculated to injure me, as I thought. In order to prevent its having an improper influence on my standing, I considered that in justice to myself, I was bound to show it, which I accordingly did. The questions and observations were in substance: Did you receive a letter from Mr. Pope? Answer, I did. The person then observed, that he understood that a certain gentleman had said, he would lay a wager, that a certain candidate had received a letter from Mr. Pope, holding out some inducements to him. In order to show that these observations do not apply to me, I consider it my duty to have the letter published.

C. H. ALLEN.

Letter of Mr. Pope, referred to above, copied verbatim from the original in Mr. Pope's own hand, which may be seen by application to the Editors of the Argus.

DIRECTOR.—Charles Allen, Esq. New Castle, Henry County, Kentucky.

DR. SIR.—I am really gratified to hear that [you] are a supporter of our happy constitution, the sacred charter of our political rights. I hope you will be successful in so good a cause; but if there is any doubt of your election, I hope you will bring out Edward George, James Bartlett, or some other person, whose election will be more certain. On this occasion, when the question, and the sole question is, shall we support or prostrate our constitution, all personal and selfish considerations should be yielded to the general good.—I took the liberty of sending you a pamphlet, signed a Kentuckian. It is an able refutation of this WICKED NEW ELECTION SCHEME, and must exclude all doubt from every mind, not hardened against conviction. We have a very good paper here called the Commentator, which I wish you would patronize—you WILL HAVE NO REASON TO REGRET IT. I have presumed upon our former acquaintance in taking the liberty to address you.—You will pardon my freedom.—YOU MAY BE ASSURED OF MY GOOD WILL.

Your friend, &c.

JOHN POPE.

Frankfort, July 6th, 1817.

Answer of Mr. Allen.

DR. SIR.—I received yours of the 6th July, and I do most sincerely assure you, that I am a supporter of our happy constitution, the charter of our political rights; but it was with considerable astonishment that I read the contents of your letter; and, sir, instead of pardoning your freedom, I should hold you up to the public with scorn and derision, did I not believe that from our acquaintance you know me better than to take such liberties as you have. You were mistaken in the premises upon which your letter was based. I do assure you, that there is no man in the Commonwealth, that would regret to see the constitution violated, sooner than myself; but, although you may think the new election scheme a wicked one, yet permit me whilst I support it, to think that I preserve the constitution. You stated in your letter that you have a paper pub-

lished in Frankfort, called the Com-
mentator, which you wished me to pa-
tronize, and that if I would do so, I
would have no reason to regret it. That
paper, I understand, is a federal paper,
and if so, I am astonished, that you, from
your knowledge of its politics, should
recommend me to patronize that
which you know to be so foreign to my
sentiments; and I am at a loss to know
whether you concluded I could be duped,
or that I had turned federalist; but if
you thought either, you are grossly mis-
taken. I suspect by this time you begin
to think, that I will hardly aid in bring-
ing out Edward George or James Bart-
let, in opposition to the new election
scheme—you are right; but so it is, one
of the gentlemen is out, and I do assure
you, you know full as well in what way
he was brought out, and who aided in
bringing him out, as I do.

I am your well wisher,
C. H. ALLEN.

Newcastle, July 10th.

Gazette Summary.

A British vessel arrived at Havana, brings
London dates to May 12. It is stated that
the British admiral had issued orders to fit
out an expedition of sixty sail of men of war,
the object of which was supposed to be to
assist Spain and Portugal in subduing their
colonies. Great Britain is also said to have
become possessed of a great tract of land on
the river La Plata, on which she has property
worth 80 millions of dollars; she has emis-
saries in Chili, Peru, and Buenos Ayres, of
which latter place the supreme director has
become, by purchase, it is said, perfectly sub-
servient to British views.

A round-about story from England, by way
of Nassau, states that Bonaparte had been lately
set at liberty by order of the English cabinet,
and to have sailed from St. Helena for Malta.
Secretary Crawford has ordered the transfer
of all deposits of public monies from the
state banks to the national bank, and called on
the latter to liquidate a quantity of govern-
ment stock.

Advices from St. Thomas, received in
Baltimore, state that the Spanish patriots
have obtained complete possession of
Angostura and all the country on the
Oronoko, and that the squadron under
admiral Brion had abandoned the island
of Margaritta, and had proceeded to
Guayeche, at the mouth of the Oronoko.
Information had also been received, that
a division of the royal naval force, lately
arrived from Spain, consisting of a frigate,
two brigs, and a corvette, had sailed
for the Oronoko, where they had
landed their troops, three or four thou-
sand in number, who, with the army un-
der Morillo, marched on the 1st June,
in pursuit of the Patriots under Bolivar
and Piar. The provinces of Venezuela,
Santa Fe, and Varinas, were represented
to remain quiet under the royal
authority. A letter from St. Thomas,
dated June 19, says—The patriots are
gaining ground, having taken possession
of a place called Guira and Angustura,
on the river Oronoko, where a great
quantity of valuable property was found,
consisting of treasure and the produce
of the latter place cost the royalists 800
killed, and a like number prisoners.
This information was received by a gen-
tleman who was in company with admiral
Brion.

An arrival at New-York mentions that
the patriots have evacuated the island of
Margaritta, for the purpose of forming
a junction with their other forces on the
river Oronoko.

Paragraphs in the northern papers re-
present East Florida, particularly Amelia
Island, in a state of constant alarm,
from an expectation that the patriot pri-
vateers were about to take possession of
that place. Our latest Charleston papers
are silent on this subject; and they
ought to know the fact, if such a state of
things existed at Amelia Island.

The Rubicon, arrived at New-York
from Havre, brings despatches from Mr.
Gallatin to our government; French
papers to May 15, and London to May 9.
Wellington had returned to Paris. Beres-
ford, commander of the troops in Portu-
gal, was expected in England. Mr.
Grattan had made a motion in the house
of commons in favor of the Irish catho-
lic claims. Arrests for treason continued
to take place in England. The drought
continued to afflict the south of France;
the crops of fruit, the vineyards and the
meadows, have sustained great injury.
The markets had consequently advanced,
for rice and bread stuffs. Bands of rob-
bers desolate the province of Galicia in
Spain; but they are no worse than the
great state robbers, who plunder the peo-
ple of their liberties, and then imprison,
gag, and torture them for complaining.
The French court had gone into mourning
for the death of the infant Don Antonio,
niece of the Spanish king; this
infant, so called, was only sixty years of
age! An intelligent passenger in the
Rubicon says that France was ostensibly
tranquil, but much uneasiness and a gen-
eral wish for a change of government
existed.

The London Morning Chronicle ob-
serves, that it does not appear, that Mr.
Monroe, since his elevation to the presi-
dency of the United States, has done any
public act of consequence. It was, how-
ever, expected that he would have im-
mediately adopted some measures rela-
tive to the differences which have so long
existed between the United States and
Spain. Another London paper states,
"the Dutch and Flemish ports are full
of Swiss and German emigrants, waiting
a passage to America. They are efflu-
ent artizans and manufacturers, and carry
with them wealth, industry, intelligence,
and social habits. Our ports, and those
of Ireland, have long exhibited a like
scene.—America will thus derive wealth,
strength and prosperity from our distress.
The blood and the tears of Europe will
fertilize the wilds of the United States."
The house in which the immortal Shak-
speare lived at Stratford upon Avon, is
now inhabited by a butcher, who has

written over his door—"Shakespeare was
born here.—N. B. A horse and cart to
let."

FROM THE FRANKFORT ARGUS.

The following sentence is from an es-
say signed 'Truth' in the Commentator.
"Remember one thing, that the legisla-
ture has no power but what it receives
from the constitution; and that to exercise
power, it must show its grant in that
instrument."

It is astonishing that any man who can
write an essay, should advance such a
doctrine, and much more astonishing that
he should believe it. There is scarcely
a farmer in Kentucky who does not know
that the legislature receives its power en-
tirely from the people and not from the
constitution. The constitution so far as
it goes is the written will of the people,
a surrender of power, which would other-
wise belong to them and through them
to the legislature. It does not give power,
but takes it away. It prescribes not
what shall be done; but what shall not
be done. When the legislature pass a
law, they look into the constitution not
to find a 'grant' of power; but to see if
there is any prohibition. If it is prohibi-
ted, it is against the constitution; if not,
it is constitutional. Where in that in-
strument is the 'grant' of power to hang
a man for murder, put him in the Peni-
tentiary for man-slaughter, whip a negro
or punish any crime whatever?—
Where is the 'grant' of power to lay
taxes, provide for the sale of public lands,
give indulgence to settlers, enforce the
payment of debts or do one of those ten
thousand acts necessary for good govern-
ment? The constitution contains no
such grant. The power is inherent in
the people and in the legislature as their
agents. In obedience to the instructions
of the people, the legislature can do every
thing which is not forbidden in the
constitution either expressly or by neces-
sary implication.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

The growing importance of the Ala-
bama country, attracts public attention.
The climate combines all the advantages
of a northern and southern latitude; and
its soil yields the production of both.—
the tide of emigration to this country,
during the last summer, was strong and
incessant, and did not remit till it was
found that the produce of the season was
not sufficient to subsist all the new com-
ers. The Alabama river is likely soon
to become the channel for the inhabi-
tants of East Tennessee, to supply their
wants from the seaboard. Since the es-
tablishment of a new state from the west-
ern part of the Mississippi territory, the
eastern, embracing the Mobile, Alabama,
&c. has been erected into a territory by
the name of Alabama, and will no doubt
ere long attain to its requisite population
to become a state. During last winter
1700 bales of cotton were sent to mar-
ket, and a like quantity remained to be
shipped. Mobile is increasing rapidly
in business and population.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.
THE PLAGUE.

This destructive disease made its ap-
pearance in the West Indians about
seven or eight months since. After com-
mitting great ravages at Martinique and
Gaudaloupe, it reached Barbadoes and
Antigua, and other of the British Wind-
ward Islands, where its progress was
equally fatal. The distinguishing trait
between this disease and the common
Yellow Fever, is its indiscriminate at-
tack on both natives, long residents and
new comers. We hear it has now reached
the Island of Cuba, and Havana, its
capital, where, from the time of the year,
the number of inhabitants, and defective
police of that city, its ravages we fear
will be frightful indeed.

We are happy to see that the Mayor
and City Council have adopted measures
for securing New-Orleans from the dan-
ger to which a communication with the
countries infected might expose us.

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

We have been politely furnished by a
gentleman who arrived in the Bay in the
Buenos Ayren brig Patriota, with the
following interesting information relative
to affairs in South America.

On the 1st of June last, a Spanish
squadron passed the Island of Margaritta,
consisting of 20 sail and 2,500 men,
under the Bourbon flag, and anchored in
Cumana, after plundering several fish-
ing boats, and pressing a number of fish-
ermen, and committing numerous other
depredations against the citizens: by the
last accounts they had not disembarked,
as they were in an unhealthy state, and
finding that Gen. Arismendi was deter-
mined to dispute the ground with them.
A few days previous to the sailing of
Ad. Brion, from Pamptar, he received
despatches from Gen. Bolivar, request-
ing two men of war and four gun boats
to enter the Oronoko in order to inter-
cept the royal tyrants of Spain, which em-
barked in some merchant vessels from
the Guayanas previous to its capture, and
now lying at Angustura, with all their
riches supposed to amount to four mil-
lions of dollars.

Gen. Bolivar only waits the answer of
Admiral Brion, to advance on Angus-
tura, the only place that remains in the
hands of the tyrants in that quarter,
where there remains no doubt of his suc-
cess. [It has since been captured.]
A list and situation of the Republican ar-
mies of South America, in the Provin-
ces of Venezuela and Guayana:

General Simon Bolivar, at the head of
the main army, his head quarters at the
Meza before Angustura, besieging new
and old Guayana, with the divisions under
Generals Piar, Arismendi, Cedeno, Ber-

mudez, Valdez—strong about 7000 men,
infantry and cavalry.

General Paces, with the armies of Low-
er Ampures, about 6000 strong, mostly
cavalry.

General Sarasa, at Shapa, in the Pro-
vince of Barcelona, rear of Caracas,
with 1500 cavalry and about 600 infan-
try.

General Monagas, in the rear of Bar-
celona, with 700 cavalry and 300 infan-
try.

General Marino, in the Province of
Cumana, with 2500 infantry and 300 cav-
alry.

General Razas, at Maturin, with 700
cavalry and 200 infantry.

A List of Vessels under the command of
Admiral Brion, with a complement of
2,500 men, destined for the Oronoko—
sailed from Curupano on the 6th of
June, 1817:

Sloops of War—Congress, Indio Libre,
Brigs—America Libre, Conquistador,
Valiente, Terrible, Formidable, Carpo-
lican.

Hermaphrodite—Superbe.

Schooners—Centaur, Jupiter, Gre-
rere, Brion, Gen. Marino, Tartar, Gen.
Arismendi, Constitution, Gen. Farasas,
Condor, Venganza, Concor.

Sloop Aurora.

Gun-Boats—St. Anna, Una, Sna, Del,
Vaile, La Perla, Devastadora, Felix, St.
Joseph, Vengador, Gen. Piar, Fumil-
lante, Invincible, Insurgente, Venganza.

Kingston, (Jam.) June 5.

The schr. Condor, Esteves, of 4 guns
and 80 men, under the Venezuelan flag,
with Despatches to Admiral Douglas,
from the chiefs of the Independents, ar-
rived at Port Royal on Saturday, in nine
days from Margaritta. We learn by the
Condor, that General Bolivar had obtain-
ed possession of Angustura, on the river
Oronoko, by which he had secured an
intercourse with New Grenada, and was
opening one behind Guiana, to commu-
nicate with the advanced troops of the
Brazilian army.

The Condor has orders to search for
and capture the privateer Monica, capt.
Augusta, several acts of piracy having
been committed by him; and to take to
Margaritta the people in irons.

The following privateers under the
Venezuelan flag, had been ordered into
port by Brion, in consequence of the pe-
riod limited for their cruise having ex-
pired, viz: Jupiter, Constitution and Ar-
ismendi.

A private communication dated Pam-
ptar, the 22d ult. gives the following:

"The Independents occupy the whole
of the interior, and the provinces of Guay-
ana and Cumana, except the cities,
which being closely invested, must soon
surrender. Their squadron is increasing
rapidly, and Sir Gregor McGregor is
expected in a few days, with a consider-
able addition to them, and several armed
vessels are looked for from Europe and
America.

"Many depredations have been com-
mitted under their flag, by pirates from
different places; that on the schooner
Providence of Kingston, was perpetrated
by a black man named Peter, of Boc-
Chica, his mate Padilla, and his associ-
ates, Munos, all noted characters from Car-
thage, to whom Bolivar had granted a
commission, but Brion issued orders not
to respect them, except endorsed by him-
self, and Peter was fallen in with at sea,
his commission taken away, and ordered
into port, which instead of obeying, he
continued committing further depreda-
tions, but has at length been seized by
Brion, and is now undergoing a severe
punishment.—It is determined to make
a similar example of the pirate Pedro
Radette, and all communication is for-
bidden between the Venezuelan republic
and the Island of St. Domingo."

We lament to state that Colonel Wil-
liam Chamberlaine, of the Independent
army, was killed in April last, at the at-
tack on Barcelona, while bravely con-
tending at the head of his column against
the Royalists.

A proclamation has been issued by the
Governor of the Island of Trinidad, de-
nouncing the severe penalty of banish-
ment from the colony, and confiscation
of property, against all persons detected
in transmitting arms, warlike stores, or
money, to the Independents of South A-
merica.

GEORGE MANWARING,

FORMERLY Chief Musician in the 3d re-
giment of United States artillery, who, hav-
ing volunteered in the battle on Lake Cham-
plain, which resulted in the glorious triumph
of Commodore Macdonough's squadron over
the British fleet, lost an arm in that engage-
ment, and had two of his ribs broken, respec-
tively returns his grateful thanks to those
inhabitants of Lexington, Frankfort, Versailles,
and other places, who have assisted him,
for their kind liberality, in relieving his wants.

Lexington, July 19—11

Lexington Steam Mill.

THE first LEXINGTON STEAM MILL is now in
complete operation. The business will
hereafter be conducted under the firm of
ROBERT HUSTON & CO. A constant sup-
ply of Flour of the best quality, Shorts, Bran
and Corn Meal, may be had at the Mill, at the
customary prices. The Company continue to
purchase Wheat and Corn, for which the mar-
ket price will be given. They also want a
quantity of Staves, Hoop Poles, &c. for Whis-
key and Flour Barrels, and other Cooper stock,
for which they will give a liberal price. They
have for sale, an Extensive Machinery for card-
ing and spinning Cotton, of an excellent qual-
ity; for terms apply at the mill to JOHN H.
MORTON, or THOMAS HUSTON.

ROBERT HUSTON & CO.
Lexington, July 19—11

CAUTION.
I HEREBY caution all persons from purchas-
ing or receiving my note in favor of Elijah
Noble, for 40 dollars and some cents, dated
Jan. 15, 1817, payable in six months, Elijah
Noble security; as it was given for lands ille-
gally sold, and I am determined not to pay the
same without being compelled by law.

CHARLES R. GREEN.

July 19—31

FIRE WORKS.

This Afternoon—(if fair),
MR. GASTON will cause the ascension
of a BALLOON, and exhibit a variety
of FIRE WORKS, as advertised in the last
Gazette and Reporter, and in bills. The as-
cension of the Balloon will take place at sun-
down, at Mr. Gaston's inclosure.

Price of admittance ONE DOLLAR—
Children half price. Tickets to be had at the
Kentucky Gazette Office, at Mr. Esser's Book-
Store, Mr. Mettelle's, the principal Taverns
and at the Ticket Office.

July 19—11

LAND AT AUCTION.

FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND in
Montgomery county, lying on the waters
of Indian creek, partly near the large north
east fork of said creek. This tract being the
lot No. 10 of a survey made upon an entry for
18,333 2/3 acres on the 9th May, 1784, by
Robert Armstrong, for Peter D. Roberts, dec.
the entry made the 28th February, 1784, and
divided by Wm. Suduth, in the months of Oc-
tober 1796 and April 1797 into 49 lots of 400
acres each, and this No. 10 is one of the 49
lots surveyed by said Suduth. The owner has
never seen the land, and cannot, on that ac-
count, say anything respecting it from his own
knowledge, but is informed by others that have
seen it, that the land is rich and well timbered,
but a considerable proportion of it is rather
broken.

SALE to take place on the 26th inst. at
12 o'clock, at the AUCTION ROOM. A
credit of three months will be given, upon the
purchaser giving his negotiable note with an
approved endorser.

BRADFORD & MEGOWAN, Aucrs.

Lexington, July 19, 1817—11

ON SATURDAY 23d AUGUST, 1817.

Will be sold AT AUCTION,

On credit of one and two years,
A LOT OF GROUND at the corner of Main
and Cross street, and adjoining the
dwelling of John W. Hunt. There is a front
on Main Cross street of 66 feet, and 134 on
Second street. And at the same time, on a
credit of six and 12 months, A LOT OF
POPLAR ROW, opposite William T. Barry's,
with a front of 33 1/3 feet; on which is a good
stable, carriage house, &c. The sale will com-
mence at 3 o'clock, on the premises.

BRADFORD & MEGOWAN, Aucrs.

July 19, 1817—11

Auction & Commission Bu- siness.

THE subscriber informs the public, that
he has taken, for a term of years, large
and commodious Rooms and Cellars at the late
Kentucky Hotel, where he will attend to the
above business exclusively. All orders and
consignments, will be attended to and executed
with punctuality and despatch.

A. LE GRAND,

Auction & Commission Merchant.

Lexington, July 19, 1817—11

DRY GOODS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED—And for Sale,

A General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

MADEIRA & SHERRY WINE—in half bbls.

&c. &c.

A. LE GRAND,

Auc. & Com. Merch't.

July 19—11

NOTICE.—BAKSWELL, PAER & BAKSWELL,
of Pittsburgh, inform their friends, that
having engaged some workmen at lower wages,
they are enabled to reduce their prices of Glass
Ware considerably, and have on hand a com-
plete assortment of every article of plain or
cut GLASS.

July 19, 1817—11

For Sale or Exchange.

\$1750 worth of CROCKERY work, which will
be either sold low for Cash, or a Credit—or
will be exchanged for Whiskey or Tobacco.

July 19, 1817—11

R. S. TODD.

KANAWHA SALT—by the barrel,

NAILS—At Pittsburgh prices, by the keg,

COPPER—for Stills,

Together with a complete assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

JUST RECEIVED—And for Sale by

TILFORD, TROTTER & CO.

Lexington, July 19—11

FOR SALE, a valuable LOT OF GROUND,

bounding on High street 34 feet 7 inches,
and running back to W. Water street, bounding
on it the same width. It has joining Enoch
Smith. For terms, apply to Enoch Smith, or
to Jacob Nard, on Hickman, 9 miles from
Lexington.

JACOB NEED.

July 19, 1817—11

WANTED,

A SMART NEGRO GIRL, to take care of
Children, and do the light work of a
Family—also, a SMART BOY, to go of er-
rands, &c. Enquire of the Printer.

July 19, 1817—11

WILLIAM M. ROBB, late Manager for

CRAIG, HUSTON & Co. of the
above cotton works, Philadelphia, informs the
public, that he has rented the cotton works
at SANDERS, 2 1/2 miles from Lexington—
The Factory is now in full operation, and the
Machinery in complete order.

COTTON YARN of the best quality can
be had at the Factory, or at the Store of Messrs.
T. & G. Anderson, corner of Main and Mar-
ket streets, Lexington—also, Candle Wick and
Red Ticking. Orders from any part of the
country will be attended to.

PRICE OF YARN,

2s. 3d. per doz. for 700, and all sizes above.

4s. 6d. per lb. for all sizes under 700.

Cotton Yarn will be given in exchange for
Flour, Meal, Lard and Bacon.

SANDERS, July 19—11

FOR SALE,

On accommodating terms, the following property:
1 LOT on Main street, fronting 33 feet, with
a log house thereon, opposite the
Brewery.

1 LOT fronting on Short street continued,
42 1/2 feet, with a brick stable thereon.

1 LOT unimproved, fronting 40 feet on Main
Cross street, 66 feet from Second st.

1 LOT fronting 33 feet on Short street, op-
posite Mrs. Parker's, with two log
houses thereon.

1 LOT adjoining Dr. McCall's, fronting 50
feet on Main Cross street, with a new
two-story Brick House thereon.

1 LOT adjoining the above, fronting 43 1/2 feet
on Main Cross street, running back
to an alley.

5 PASTURE LOTS, containing 5 1/2 acres,
enclosed with posts and rails, ad-
joining Oliver Keen's Pond Lot, and
opposite the late residence of W. T.
Barry.

1 Small BRICK HOUSE and LOT, fronting
on Mill street 22 feet.

W. S. DALLAM.

July 19, 1817—11

Kentucky Insurance Office.

19th July, 1817.

THERE will be a called meeting of the
Shareholders at their Office this After-
noon, at 3 o'clock, on business of importance.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JULY 19—11

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Ver-
sailles, Ky. on the 1st of July, 1817, which
if not taken out within three months, will be
sent to the General Post Office, as dead let-
ters.

A

Ashley Wm.

Ashley Charles

Ashford Anne

Abbott Bivin

Adams John

Adams Levin

B

Baldwin Amos

Blackburn Wm. B. 2

Buck John L. & Co.

Belt Wm.

Brooks Wm.

Brooks Thos.

Brown Preston W. 2

Blackley Jere. 2

Boman Robt. H.

Brook Nancy

Buford Simeon

Burk Jacob

Bowdry Lettice 2

Barnett John

Berry Allen W.

Baddollett Jane 2

Buchannon Levi

C

Christopher John

Calumes Gen. Marcus

Campbell Joanna

Cox James

Conover Peter

Cooke Abel

Clarkson Joshua

Combes Andw.

Coombs F. H.

Carpenter James D.

Carple George

Crutcher Lewis

LITERARY.

THE Subscriber will deliver at his Laboratory, during the Summer, *A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy*, and also give *Lessons on the Mathematics*. With his lectures will be connected such Chemical experiments as tend to shed light upon various parts of Natural Philosophy.

The course will commence on the first Monday of May, and be continued until the last week in September. The hour of attendance will be 5 o'clock, P. M. every day in the week, except Saturday. Having a tolerably complete Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Oratory, Globes, &c. no pains shall be spared to render the course useful. The Female part of his School shall continue to meet with his most assiduous care, the senior class in which, will, during the summer, be attending to instructions on Astronomy, Chemistry, and the Belles-Lettres.

JAMES BLATHE.
Lexington, March 16.

LEXINGTON LYCEUM.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs. HOWARD being impressed with a sense of the patronage likely to be extended to her Seminary, from a society acknowledged to be so enlightened as that of Lexington, has been induced to re-organize. She respectfully informs the parents of Young Ladies, that she has rented that spacious and airy Mansion-house in Mulberry-street, owned by Col. Owings, and not five minutes walk from the court-house; where she will be in readiness to receive pupils, on Monday, the 1st day of June next. Parents and guardians intending to intrust the education of children to her care, are earnestly requested to make application without delay, as the arrangement of pupils in classes, and the commencement of a session.

The course of studies will embrace, Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition and Recitations, from the best Belles-Lettres authorities in the language; History, moral and profane, Chronology, Geography, with the use of the Globes and Maps, Topography, Drawing and Painting in water colors and on velvet.

NEEDLE WORKS.—Plain, embossed, and open Cotton works; Landscape, Flower, Fancy, Crewel, and Chenille Works; Embroidery, in gold, silver, silk and worsted; Tambour, artificial flowers, filigree, mosaic, chimney ornaments, table mats and hearth rugs, with other useful and ornamental accomplishments. French Language, Music and Dancing. For Cards of Terms, and for references, application to be made at the Seminary.

May 15.—20-4m

PENMANSHIP.

"Ars artem omnium conservatrix."

MR. HOWARD, having taught the art of Penmanship in some of the first schools and academies in the United States with success, has now the honor of tendering his services to the inhabitants of Lexington. His mode being on the improved Analytical System, ensures a facility and elegance of hand, in a short space of time, and demonstrates that the art is worthy of the rank it holds in the circles of polite and useful knowledge. The usual tedious and unsatisfactory methods of instruction are thereby obviated. The art is resolved into its pure original principles agreeably to the nicest discriminations of good taste, and calculated to restrain those deviations of caprice so inimical to the elegance and utility of writing.

Mr. H. engages to teach the whole routine of the art to young ladies and gentlemen in thirty-six lessons, of two hours each, for ten dollars.

Specimens of the improvement of pupils may be seen at Mrs. Howard's Seminary and at Mr. Aldridge's Academy.

A morning class for young gentlemen from 7 to 9 o'clock. Evening class for young ladies from 4 to 6 o'clock.

N. B. Stenography or short hand taught on the same conditions.

tf Mulberry-street, June 28, 1817.

A CARD.

JOHN DARRAC, professor of dancing, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that having received new pupils, he will open a Ball Room for this season only, at his own Ball Room, where he intends teaching his pupils the most modern and fashionable art of Dancing, in all its various branches, with new and fashionable cotillions.

Persons desirous of being instructed are solicited to make immediate application to John Darrac, or at Mr. Giron's Confectionery store, Mill-street.

Days of tuition *Fridays and Saturdays*: the quarter composed as formerly, of 13 days or 36 lessons, from 6 to 12 o'clock in the morning, and from 3 to 6 in the afternoon.

Lexington, April 30.—20-4f

Important notice to the Ladies.

THE LEXINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY are desirous of obtaining a quantity of *fine bleached Linen and Cotton Rags*, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and which, if avoided, if the patriotism or economy of the Ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the Ladies in the eastern states, viz.—To keep a Rag-Bag, which is usually hung up in a place, convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the rags that almost daily appear in every large family. At the end of the year your rag-bags, thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufactures of our state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags, and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.

Apply at the Lexington Manufactory, or to J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1815. 49-4f

ALLUVION BAKE-HOUSE.—The subscribers have erected a large Bake-house at their mills on Water-street, Lexington, opposite the Ware-house, where baking is extensively carried on. They have now on hand a quantity of Biscuit of the following kinds, viz: *Pilot Bread, Navy Bread, Ship Bread, Water and Butter Biscuit*; and engagements will be entered into to furnish fifty barrels of the above kinds of Biscuit per week. They have also commenced the baking of *Loaf Bread*. Such of the citizens who please to favour them with their custom, may be served at their own doors, before early breakfast, every morning, with any quantity they may order, fresh and warm. Bread of every description will be constantly kept at Isaac Bowles's on Cross-street, between Main and Main Cross streets, and at the house of B. Blount on Short-street, between Upper and Mulberry streets.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

June 2.—4f

YEST.

THE citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, can get any quantity of *YEAST* fresh and of a superior quality, made fresh at the *Alluvion Mills*.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

SILVER PLATING.

ANDREW M. JANUARY and JOHN C. NUTTMAN, have commenced the *Silver Plating Business*, opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company's office, Main-street, Lexington, Kentucky, under the firm of *JANUARY & NUTTMAN*, where they have on hand an elegant assortment of *Plated Ware*, consisting of *Bridle Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Saddlery, Coach Mountings, &c.* which they will dispose of at wholesale or retail on moderate terms. Country merchants and Saddlers will find it their interest to give them a call before they purchase. Old work replated in the best manner, and cash given for old Silver and Pewter.

N. B. JOHN C. NUTTMAN will continue to execute *ENGRAVING* of all kinds, in the nearest manner, on application as above.

40-4f Lexington, Sept. 25.

SILVER PLATING—DAVID J. SAYRE respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will continue to carry on the *Silver Plating Business* in all its branches, at the old stand next door above the Kentucky Gazette office, and opposite Barton & Craig's Store, Main-street, Lexington. He returns his sincere thanks for past patronage, and hopes by his strict attention to business to merit its continuance. He has and intends keeping on hand, an elegant assortment of *Plated Bridle Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Carriage & Harness Mountings, &c.* which he will sell wholesale or retail, much lower than has ever been sold in the western country. He solicits Merchants and Saddlers to give him a call. All orders will be punctually attended to, and supplied at the Philadelphia prices.

June 28.—4f

IRON WORKS.

THE RED-RIVER IRON WORKS, are now in full blast; great alterations having been made for the better in the FURNACE, and she is now making metal of a superior quality. The FORGE is entirely new, and in high operation, making *BAR IRON* equal, if not greatly superior to Dorsey or any other imported iron. Any orders left with Mr. Macbean, at my Iron Store in Lexington, will be executed with neatness and dispatch, having employed the best workmen the country can afford. The IRON STORE at Lexington, will be constantly supplied with IRON and CASTINGS, for the convenience of merchants, mechanics and farmers. Patterns left there will meet a speedy conveyance to the works.

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.
Lexington, December 21, 1816. 55-4f

NOTICE.—The subscriber will apply to the county court of Nicholas, Ky. at their next *OCTOBER TERM*, for leave to lay off a town on his land at the Lower Blue Licks, agreeably to an act of assembly, in such cases made and provided. WM. BARTLETT.
May 31, 1817.—June 9—3m

SERVANT WANTED.—Wanted to hire by the year, a good *SERVANT GIRL*, accustomed to cook, wash, and perform other house work. For such an one, honest, sober and industrious, a liberal price will be given. Enquire of the editors. June 2.—4f

CARDING & FULLING.

AT ROYLE'S FACTORY on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington, WOOL carded at 6d per pound. Also, *FULLING & FINISHING CLOTHS, LINSEYS, &c.* in the best manner, at all times, having water the year round. FOR SALE, a quantity of very strong coarse *Satinets*, very suitable for Negroes clothing, and some *Woolens*.

THOMAS ROYLE.
Aug. 15, 1816.—34-4f

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.—The subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime *SOAP* of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States, and with the best *DIPPED and MOULD CANDLES*. Commissioners, Contractors and Merchants, who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES.
Corner of Water and Main Cross streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest prices given for *TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, ASHES and POT ASHES*, at the above factory.

October 10, 1814.

FOR SALE.—Two hundred and five acres of first rate *LAND*; about 80 acres cleared, on which is a good dwelling house, kitchen, loom house, negro house, spring house, new barn and hen house, &c.—one hundred and eighty-three bearing apple trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, pear trees, cherry trees, damson trees, and excellent never failing water. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Leeceston road. A. BAINBRIDGE.
Nov. 12.—47-4f

FOR SALE, the HOUSE & LOT on Market-street, now occupied by Mr. Desforres, first door below the new Presbyterian church, and third above the Episcopalian. For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, 1 1/2 miles north of Lexington.

JABEZ VIGUS.
April 8, 1816. 16-4f

FOR SALE, 72 1/2 acres of FIRST RATE LAND; 42 acres cleared; situated one mile west of Lexington. Possession, if sold, can be given immediately; and if not sold, it will be rented about the middle of February. Apply to me on Water-street, Lexington.

Dec. 14. 51-4f WM. TOD.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the *SPINNING BUSINESS*. He has in his employment workmen of the best kind. *Cotton Yarn* for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as any in the western country. I also wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one *Spinning Thistle* of 108 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery; and will have finished by the first of January, 1817, two more machines of the same amount. Those persons wishing to purchase machinery can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business.

42.— October 14, 1816.

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership of Ashton, Beach & Neille is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton & Beach for the same. All indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton & Beach, who are authorized to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILLE.
Lexington, March 24, 1816. 10-

The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by Ashton & Beach, where carriages, gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and in the nearest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the troops of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1815, inclusive, until the 1st day of June, 1819, within the states, territories and districts following, viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Green-bay, Fort Wayne, Chicago and their immediate vicinities, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the upper Lakes, and the state of Ohio, and on, or adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At St. Louis, Fort Harrison, Fort Clarke, Fort Armstrong, Fort Cass, Fort George, or Fort Clark on the Missouri river; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Indiana, and the territories of Illinois and Missouri.

4th. At Fort Montgomery, Fort Crawford, Mobile, Fort St. Philip, New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Fort Claiborne; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities, north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the District of Maine and State of New-Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Connecticut and Rhode-Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New-York, north of the Highlands, and within the state of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New-York, south of the Highlands, including West-Point, and within the state of New-Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Delaware and Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of North-Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of South-Carolina.

15th. At Tybee Barrack, Fort Hawkins and Fort Scott; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Georgia, including that part of the Creek country lying within the territorial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rates of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration must be particularly mentioned in the proposals, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration as may be necessary, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months, in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every one of the commandants of fortified places, or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of emergency, such supplies of like provisions, in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depositions of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States, at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

GEO. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary of War.

Note.—The Editors of Newspapers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement once a week, until the 1st of October next.

June 28.—15f

State of Kentucky—Fayette Circuit, &c.

JURY TERM, 1817.

Elizabeth McCandless, Compt' for a Divorce, against Joseph McCandless, Deft.

THIS day came the complainant aforesaid, by her counsel, and the defendant having failed to enter his appearance agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said McCandless is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; Therefore, on the motion of the complainant, by her counsel, it is ordered by the court, That unless the said defendant does appear here on or before the 15th day of our next August Term, and answer the complainant's bill, (which prays for a divorce) that the same will be taken for confessed against him, and it is further ordered, That a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper of this state, eight weeks successively, as the law directs. And the complainant has leave to take out a copy of this order immediately.

A copy—test.

June 21. THOMAS BODLEY, c. r. c. c.

JAMES EADES, (living in Lexington, Ky. on Short-street, first Brick House below Lanphear's Hotel) wishes to sell the *HOUSE and LOT* in which he now lives; a well built brick house, two stories high, 32 feet by 22, convenient back buildings, good water, stables, carriage house, &c. Also, an *OUT-LOT* of 5 acres; also two lots on Third-street, 50 feet by 150, one of which lots is a well built two-story log house, a good well of water, stable, &c. all of which property will be sold far below its real value, for Cash, or in exchange for Land in the country.

June 16.—6m

S. H. WOODSON,

HAS removed to Lexington with an intention to devote himself to the practice of Law. His office is kept in a front room of the brick building opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Inn. 1-4f January 6, 1817.

ENTERTAINMENT.



"Don't give up the Ship."

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still keeps a house of entertainment, at his old stand on Short-street, between Limestone-street and the court-house, where he hopes by his attention, to merit a continuation of the support that has been so liberally given to the house, particularly by travellers and others.

JABEZ VIGUS.
Lexington, Feb. 14, 1817. 4f

INDIAN QUEEN TAVERN.

BENJAMIN LANPHEAR, formerly keeper of the Boston Coffee-House, has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened that large and elegant house built by Patterson Bain, Esq. on the corner of Main-cross and Short streets, in Lexington, Kentucky, where he intends devoting his whole attention to accommodate and please those who shall honour him with their custom.

Lexington, 1st January, 1817. 1-4f

Lexington Manufactory.

THE proprietors of this extensive establishment, are happy in announcing to the public, that their buildings are completed and their machinery in full operation.

They are ready to receive orders for all kinds and qualities of *BROAD CLOTHS, CAMBRES, PLAINS, FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLANKETS & NEGRO CLOTHS*, also, *FELTINGS* for paper makers; *BILLIARD CLOTHS*, &c. Also, *RECORD PAPER*, and *BLANK PAPER* of superior quality of any description, or to imitate any colour and quality at short notice.

Having spared no labour or expense in procuring the best machinery and workmen in this country and from Europe, the proprietors are confident that every article of their manufacture shall be equal in quality to any imported from Europe or manufactured in the United States.

In consequence of their having on hand a large stock of Wool, the proprietors do not wish to receive more at present, but will want all they can obtain in a few months, for which they will give the highest prices paid in any part of America. They will, however, at all times exchange the goods of their manufactory for Wool or Rags. Persons desirous of selling stock or purchasing or ordering goods, will please apply at said factory, or to J. C. & M. D. RICHARDSON, or J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

August 27, 1816. 36-

DANIEL BRADFORD & ROBERT MEGOWAN, having connected themselves in the *AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS*, only, under the firm of *BRADFORD & MEGOWAN*, will punctually attend to the disposal of any articles entrusted to their care, and transact Commission business generally. Their Store is kept at the corner of Short & Upper streets, in the red frame house, next door above Col. James Morrison's.

Lexington, April 10.—4f

FOUNDRY
J. BRUEN

HAVING commenced a *FOUNDRY* in the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders, Main-street, wishes to inform his friends and the public in general, that he now carries it on in all its branches; that all kinds of *BRASS & IRON MACHINERY* may be had on the shortest notice and in the best manner; also *BELLS* for taverns, court-houses, &c.

All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

I will give the highest price in Cash for this cast Iron, Copper, Brass and Pewter.

Lexington, Dec. 23d, 1816.—52-4f

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of WOODRUFF & SAYRE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having demands on the firm, will apply to David J. Sayre, for the same; all indebted to the firm are to make payment to David A. Sayre, who is authorized to receive the same.

JACHAD WOODRUFF,
DAVID A. SAYRE.

June 23.—5f

CROW BAR.—Was found, Tuesday, behind an old house on High-street, a large *Crow Bar*. The owner can have it, by describing it and paying for this advertisement. Inquire at the corner of High and Spring-street.

G. H. DUVAL.

July 5.—3f

TAYLORING BUSINESS.—The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the *TAYLORING BUSINESS*, about four miles east of Lexington, on the Limestone road, at Mr. James Rogers', one mile from Bryan's Station, where he will accommodate all those who will favor him with their custom, equally as well as they can get it in town, and on considerably more reasonable terms.

JAMES P. DOW.

July 5.—4f

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS.—This admired watering Place is now elegantly furnished for the season, and ready for the reception of guests.

Every exertion will be made for the accommodation of the guests, by Mr. George Coleman and family.

June 28, 1817.—4f

MECHANICKS.—The subscribers want, in the town of Lebanon, Warren county, state of Ohio, 30 miles north of Cincinnati, *FIVE* first rate *JOURNEMEN CABINET MAKERS*. The highest wages will be given: from one to twenty-four months employ can be had, and longer—all work done by the job.

WILES & COLBERT,
Cabinet Makers—from N. York.
Lebanon, (O.) June 2.—9-3f

NOTICE.—This is to forward all persons from trading for two notes, of thirty dollars each, given by me to James Owens, for his own Lottery Tickets, on or about the first of October, 1815. As the Lottery fell through, I am determined not to pay either of them, unless compelled by law.

JOHN WEBBER.

June 6.—4f

DOCTOR ROSS

WILL practise *MEDICINE & SURGERY* in Lexington and vicinity: his shop is on Short-street, between Lanphear's and Wickliffe's taverns, opposite Oliver Keen, Esq.'s, where he may be always found except when on professional business.

He will vaccinate all who may wish it at his shop, and the poor at their houses, gratis.

July 12.—4f

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT LOTTERY.

WILL positively commence drawing on Monday, 28th of this month, (July) and will be completed in thirty days drawing.

THE SCHEME CONTAINS

Three Prizes of 20,000 DOLLARS each
Four Prizes of 10,000 DOLLARS each
Five Prizes of 5,000 DOLLARS each
Twenty Prizes of 1,000 DOLLARS each
And a large proportion of 500's, 200's, &c.

And not two Blanks to a Prize!

The first drawn number will be entitled to a Prize of

5,000 DOLLARS.

The first drawn five thousand blanks will each be entitled to a prize of *Twelve Dollars*; thus, the earlier purchasers will have the chance for drawing any of the great floating capital prizes, without any risk for that time.

Tickets (at the original price) \$ 10
Halves " " 5 00
Quarters " " 2 50

FOR SALE AT G. & R. WAITE'S
Old established, and truly fortunate Lottery and Exchange Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane, and Market-street, BALTIMORE.

Where was sold in the late Lottery, the following *SPLendid Prizes*, viz:

38,706 drawn 35,000 dollars in a half-quarter and two-eighths.
20,655 drawn 10,000 dollars in a whole Ticket.
1,857 drawn 5,000 dollars in four quarters.
1,128 drawn 2,000 dollars in a whole ticket.
12,513 drawn 1,000 dollars in a half and two quarters.

31,258 drawn 10,000 dollars in a whole ticket.
And in former Lotteries G. & R. Waite have sold the following, viz:

1 Prize of 60,000 dollars
1 Prize of 40,000 dollars
3 Prizes of 30,000 dollars
10 Prizes of 20,000 dollars
2 Prizes of 15,000 dollars
2 Prizes of 12,000 dollars
12 Prizes of 10,000 dollars

And a very large proportion of prizes of \$8000—\$7000—\$6000—\$5000, &c.

Take Notice.

WAITE'S LOTTERY REGISTER, and WEEKLY MESSENGER, will be published in Baltimore, every Saturday. It will contain a complete list of the drawing of the *Washington Monument Lottery*—3d Class—the rates of Exchange on the bank notes of the different states—the rates of Exchange on foreign and inland bills; together with such articles of foreign and domestic intelligence as may be deemed useful.

The price to subscribers will be two dollars a year, payable in advance. Companies and individuals who purchase ten tickets and upwards, will have it forwarded, gratis.

It will be necessary that all who wish a complete list of the drawing, should forward on their address by the day the lottery commences (28th this month).

Orders for Tickets, from any part of the Union, (post paid) addressed to G. & R. Waite Baltimore, will be promptly attended to, and the earliest information forwarded of the success of the tickets, when drawn.

July 5. 3*

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office in Danville, on the 1st July, 1817, which, if not taken out in three months, will be returned to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A Judith Ashford
B William Aull
C Jane Ashford
D Sarah Blake
E Henry B. Bascom 2
F Peter Root
G Mr. Burney
H George D. Bibb
I C. Bridges
J George Huber
K William Bohon
L Henry Backster
M Thomas Burks
N James Bennett
O Ephraim Bentley
P James Birney
Q John Bury
R John Bright
S William Baker
T Mr. Brady
U David Bryan
V Thomas Bibb
W Richard Brown
X John Healds
Y Jacob Boice
Z Clerk of Mercer
A John Cowan
B Matthew Cowley
C John B. Cornelius
D John Clayton
E Rebecca Cochran
F Davian Combs
G Francis Cunningham
H Lewis Cumback
I Robert or Jas. Curry
J Syntha Denny
K John Dunlay
L Samuel Dougherty
M Mary Ann Despenet
N Rev. James Durham
O James Doneghy
P Margaret Elder
Q Elias Fisher
R Dr. John Fleece
S Sally Finch
T Caleb or Peggy Fisher
U Walter Graves
V Daniel Guthrie
W Lucy Gritton
X Mosley Harbert
Y George Hicc
Z John Hedger
A John Hardwick 2
B George C. Harlan
C James Hugues
D Silas Harlan
E Valentine Hunter
F Jas. Head
G Polley Hankla
H Ann Huston
I Stephen Jett
J Dr. John Johnson
K William G. Yates

J James Leavell 4
K Jacob Latimore
L Alexander Lindsay
M Robert C. Mead
N Agatha Madison
O Abraham Maury
P Joseph McOwoll
Q James Muller
R Silvanus Meeks
S Capt. H. Munday 4
T David McMorris
U Andrew McColen
V George May
W George Moore
X Samuel Murphy
Y William Nourse
Z Martha W. Nourse
A William Nall
B Green Nichols
C Thomas Overstreet
D Messrs. O'Brien & co.
E Lewis Overstreet
F Peter Powell
G Edmond Perkins
H Isham Previtt
I David Previtt
J John Rochester
K James Rennick
L Susan S. Rochester
M Archibald S. Roberts
N Christ. Remanson
O Henry Robinson
P Jesse Roberts
Q John R. Richardson
R Jesse Smith
S Henry P. Smith
T Samuel Swope
U Henry R. Shaw
V Benjamin Sudduth
W Mary Sullivan
X Robert Simonton
Y Silvanus Sykes
Z James Taylor
A Archibald Thompson
B William Trusdale
C Nicholas Tilford
D John Vandell 2
E Josiah Vermillion
F Cornelius Vermillion
G Alexander Walker
H David Wilson
I William Walker
J George Wilson 2
K Nicholas Wicoff
L Horace Wills
M David Withen
N Thomas Wood
O Jeremiah Wade
P William Watts
Q Josiah Winters.
R Walter Young

DANIEL BARBEE, P. M.

July 12.—3f

CASH will be given for 4 or 5 active, intelligent *NEGRO BOYS*, from 16 to 18 years of age. Apply to

LEVIN I. SHREVE, & Co.
May 20, 1817. 21-4f

To Merchants and Mechanics.

ANY Merchant or Mechanic, who may want accounts made out, or old ones adjusted, their books posted or balanced occasionally, the applicant being a professed accountant, being brought up in a mercantile house, would accept of any thing in that line, as he has leisure hours during the day, which he could devote in that way. Persons applying to the printer will be immediately attended to.

July 12.—4f

BRADFORD & WILSON, BOOK BINDERS.

HAVE removed their Shop to the new framed house on Upper-street, opposite to Colonel Morrison's, and adjoining the Auction Room; where they intend carrying on the above business extensively, and in all its variety. Banks, Merchants, Clerks and others, can be supplied with Books, ruled to any pattern, and bound either with plain or with patterned backs, Russia bands or butts, executed in superior style and on the shortest notice.

Lexington, July 12.—4f

TRENT—the HOUSE now occupied by T. G. Prentiss. For particulars enquire at the premises; or of

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
July 5